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ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House and Ebbitt "THE position is right and we wil

hold it" is the assurance of the President's message.

message, but they cannot sneer at it.

It is a remarkably able paper. STALWART Republicans will find enough to approve in the President's message. It strikes out from the shoul-

Some people are beginning to find out that Benjamin Harrison is a person who has ideas and knows how to express

To the great disgust of the Democrats no deficit in the federal revenues within the range of possibility during the next fiscal year.

THE free-trader in this country and the importer and foreign manufacture will not like the President's message They are all of the same kind.

A CHANGE of less than 1 per cent. in the vote for Congress would put Republicans in the places of two-thirds of the Democrats elected to the next House.

THE President recommends the enactment of a national bankrupt law and an international copyright law. There are very strong arguments in favor of both measures.

Or the 4,005,408,206 pieces of matter carried in the mails the last fiscal year 376,509,169 were dead-head, of which 307,141,350 were newspapers, free within the county of publication.

THE President reminds Congress that the completion of the new census devolves upon it the duty of making a new apportionment of Representatives. There is no dodging in that.

THE President says the beet-sugar in dustry has already passed the experimental stage and is a commercial success. Why should we not have beetsugar factories in the Indiana natural-

THE President says: "There is no wisdom in the suggestion that the sub ject of tariff revision shall be opened before this law [the McKinley tariff] has had a fair trial." Right you are, Mr. President.

CONGRESSMAN LODGE'S bill to regulate immigration seems to cover the ground. The passport system, properly managed, ought to weed out undesirable additions to the foreign population of this country.

THE pearl-button editor of the evening Democratic organ speaks of the drop in the price of sugar April 1, as a "dull thud." It will be a dull thud and a dead one for those persons who have been lying about the new tariff law.

THAT Indiana Democrat who predicts that the Democratic House, when it will pass a service-pension bill, with an income-tax annex, shows how ridiculous an Indiana Democrat can make himself when he sets himself to the task.

WHEN the able Democratic editor takes his pen in hand to denounce what he calls "the force bill," let him remember that, in the words of the President's message, "its probable effectiveness is evidenced by the character of the oppo sition that is made to it."

A NUMBER of active persons are spending a great deal of vitality in condemning the administration for making removals in the Postoffice Department, but the record shows that the Cleveland regime made 2,025 more removals during the year which ended June 30, 1886, than has the present administration during the year which ended last June.

BOTH of the Democratic organs of this city, the Senterer and News, have characterized the McKinley tariff as a prohibitory law, yet the President says: "The imports at the port of New York for the first three weeks of November were nearly 8 per cent. greater than for the same period in 1889, and 29 per cent. greater than in the same period of 1888."

BISMARCK relegated to comparative obscurity by the succession of a new monarch to the throne he erected, and Gladstone stranded by a political convulsion due to causes for which he is in nowise responsible! It is a striking coincidence that each of these two, the most eminent figures of present-day history, should have the cur of power snatched from his lips in old age by circumstances purely fortuitous.

THE closing sentence of the message should be cut out and pasted in every Republican member's hat. It reads: "If the present duty is discharged with dili-

gence, fidelity and courage, the work of the Fifty-first Congress may be confidently submitted to the considerate judgment of the people." But if the present duty is neglected the excellent record of the first session may be sadly marred, if not obliterated.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. President Harrison's second annua message is a perfect compliance with the provision of the Constitution which requires him to "give to the Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." It is a complete presentation of the condition of public affairs, and deals with some very important matters of legislation.

At the outset the President calls attention to the energy and faithfulness with which all branches of the government have been administered, and invites the closest scrutiny of Congress into every part of it. The collection and disbursement of more than \$450,000,000, without a single case of defalcation, is very convincing proof that the affairs of the government are honestly administered.

The review of our foreign relations shows them to be in a highly satisfactory condition. The traditional policy of the government to have friendly relations with all nations, and entangling alliances with none, has been admirably maintained. The international conferences held at Washington last year have produced good results, and are likely to yield lasting benefits. Our relations with Mexico are becoming so close and important that the President recom-Or course. Democrats will attack the | mends raising that mission to the first class. Diplomatic correspondence is progress with China looking to the adjustment of all questions relating to the protection of American citizens in that country. The Samoan treaty is producing salutary effects. The new extradition treaty with Great Britain is work ing well. Negotiations are pending with Spain for the enlargement of trade reations under the reciprocity provision of the new tariff law. The Behring sea controversy is progressing towards a favorable settlement. These are some of the salient points in the review of our foreign relations, which, as a whole, is of unusual interest.

The silver law enacted at the last session of Congress has been administered with the purpose of giving full effect to all its provisions. Its permanent effect on silver values is not yet determined, but for the present it is exerting a very beneficial influence on business and general values. The suggestion is made that the recent monetary disturbances in England may cause a revision of foreign opinion in regard to a bimetallic standard and open the way for the further progress of silver coinage. Referring to the possibility of establishing a uniform ratio of coinage, the President says: "Our very large supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supposed interest of silver, give us a position of advantage in premoting a permanent agreement for free use of silver as a coin metal." This deprecation of "impulsive legislation in the supposed interest of silver" may be supposed to include any additional legislation on that subject that would tend to drive gold out of the country. From all that the President says on the silver question it is evident he thinks it would be wise to await the full development of the results of the present law before venturing any further in the direction of free silver coinage. "Impulsive legislation" in financial mat-

ters is very dangerous. The review of the various department reports is more comprehensive and contains less repetition and detail than Several important recommendations made by the different heads of departments are approved by the President, who, in some instances, adds brief and pointed arguments of his own to those submitted by his secretaries. The review of the work of the Agricultural Department and of the productiveness of the country, including a glance at the business situation, exports and imports, etc., will be read with keen in-

terest by business men. The two points of greatest interest are the tariff question and the national election law, and on both of these the message gives no uncertain sound. They are handled with a frankness and vigor that bespeak strong conviction, and which cannot fail to command the approval of all who have the welfare and prosperity of the country at heart. It would be impossible to improve on the President's style of dealing with these questions or to epitomize his admirably condensed statements. Although he is known as possessing strong convictions on both questions, and little apt to be moved by ephemeral excitement and popular clamor, it is especially gratifying to observe the unflinching firmness with which he maintains the Republican position. He does not admit for a moment that the result of the recent elections was a verdict against the McKinley law, which had but just gone into effect and whose operation was unknown, and he says there is no wisdom in the suggestion that the subject of tariff revision shall be opened before the law has had a fair trial. "The misinformation as to the terms of the act which has been widely disseminated at home and abroad, will," says the President, "be corrected by experience, and the evil auguries as to its results confounded by the market reports, the savings banks, international trade balances, and the general prosperity of our people." There has been no better statement of the case than this, and there could not be. The principle of protection and the Mckinley law as its more effective champion than the President, and nowhere can there be found in the same space as many strong points in their favor as are so admirably presented in the message. It settles the position of the Republican party and of every person who claims to

act within the organization. The argument in favor of a national election law has never been as forcibly, concisely and eloquently presented as it is in the concluding part of the message. The question is discussed from a high his Northern organs that are denounc-

plane of patriotism, and there is not the remotest suggestion of partisanism in anything the President says. His presentation of the cause of free and honest elections is the plea of a patriot for the preservation of the Republic. He shows that every principle and point embraced in the pending bill has been embraced in other laws or affirmed by the action of Congress, and that the present question is not "whether we shall have a federal election law, for we now have one and have had for nearly twenty years, but whether we shall have an effective law." The President insists that the enactment of such a law, absolutely non-partisan and just to all sections, is indispensable to the preservation of the government; for, as he says, "equality of representation and the parity of the electors must be maintained, or everything that is valuable in our system of government is lost."

Other important features of the message will be noticed hereafter. As a whole, we predict that it will receive the enthusiastic approval of Republic- | the falsity of such assumptions: ans, and that the most malignant opposition will attack it in vain. It is a very able and a thoroughly admirable

THE PRESIDENT ON RECIPROCITY.

That portion of President Harrison's message devoted to the reciprocity clauses of the tariff law will meet with the hearty approval of all who believe that much can be done by treaties with independent nations to extend trade in those articles which we produce in such abundance as to have a surplus. Indeed, no portion of a message which is free from conditional expressions is more emphatic and hopeful than the portion devoted to reciprocity. A number of critics have expressed the opinion that the duties should have been retained on sugar and other articles until the treaties for a free exchange had been agreed to by the governments whose peoples will be benefited by our free list; but President Harrison takes the other side, and gives the most cogent reasons why the policy of the present law is wiser than the other could be. The statement that those countries of which we purchase sugar and coffee fully appreciate the advantages we have extended and are ready to reciprocate affords ground for encouragement. Fortunately the President's advisers are devoted to the policy of reciprocity, and no efforts will be wanting to carry into successful operation a policy which is so popular and promises so much for agricultural and other interests. It is, in a certain sense, the good fortune of the Republican party that its opponents have discovered that reciprocity is simply an extension of the protective idea, and have declared against it. Their effusive support might have embarrassed those who are chiefly responsible for it. As it is, real reciprocity is as much a Republican policy as is protec-

DISOUALIFIED CRITICS.

Representative Oates, of Alabama, will present, at an early day, a bill imposing a tax upon all incomes of \$10,000 a year and upwards. He is moved to do this because of the Republican prodigality in regard to pensions, and because, as he asserts, the people of the South pay \$50,000,000 into the Treasury where they draw \$1,000,000 out. The bill is aimed at the pension expenditures, and is designed to add to the hostility which Democrats and mugwumps in the South and East are inciting against the present pension system. The authors of the present system, so far as it relates to the late war, are Republicans, and they have no apology to make therefor, because they appreciate the services of the men who derive the benefits of the laws. But, if they were inclined to seek justification outside of the rightfulness of the claims of the Union veteran upon the gratitude of the Nation, they could find it in the pension law so long urged by Democrats of the South and finally enacted, and approved by Mr. Cleveland. Reference is made to the Mexican pension law. As long ago as 1877 the Southern leaders were agitating the matter. Their first measure was sweeping service pension bill which would have put the name of every man on the pension rolls who enlisted in the Mexican war, provided his name was on the rolls sixty days. They made a bitter fight to retain to Jefferson Davis that privilege, and nearly every Democrat who was in the Senate when the measure reached that body voted against a proposition to exclude him. Failing in this, they finally secured the passage of a compromise measure, which puts upon the pension rolls all Mexican veterans at that time under sixtytwo years of age, if in need, and all, regardless of their circumstances. who had reached the age of sixtytwo years, no matter if they had. subsequent to the Mexican war, served in the confederate army. That bill Mr. Cleveland made a law by his approval. If the Eastern mugwump and Cleveland newspapers, which are now assailing the present pension laws, had any objection to that measure, which is vastly more sweeping in its benefits than any law relating to Union pensioners, they did not express it. After the passage of such a measure, which would pension as many men who had been in the confederate army as were not, it was very natural that Union veterans and their friends should demand similar recognition They did demand, and were denied at that time, but the justice of it made them more importunate. The present disability act is the result, and because of its provisions the Southern Democracy and Eastern mugwump papers cry out embodiment have had no braver or against it. Since the election a number of Northern Democratic papers had the courage to express their long-time hostility to the Union soldiers by denouncing them as pensiongrabbers. And yet, under the present laws, the confederate who was a Mexican veteran has advantage over the Union veteran, since, if sixty-two years of age, he is a pensioner, while the Union veteran of that age is denied the boon.

It is submitted, in all fairness, that the

Southern Democrats, Mr. Cleveland and

ing the present laws pensioning Union veterans and stigmatizing those of them who seek pensions as mercenaries, are, on the grounds of consistency, estopped from all criticism by the Mexican pension law, for which they are responsible. If the provisions of that law applied to Union veterans at least fifty thousand of the 106,000 who are now over sixty-two years of age would to-day be

DISTRIBUTION OF PENSIONS. Time and again have the Democratic anti-pension papers declared that more pensions were granted in Indiana, according to the number of men in the service, than in any other State, the purpose being to make a basis for the charge that pensions are granted in this State to influence voters and not because the applicants were entitled thereto by the rules of the bureau. The following table, showing the number of soldiers furnished, the percentage of losses, and pensioners, from official sources, shows

STATES.	Soldiers furnished	Losses	Pensioners	Percent of losses	Percent. of pensioners
New York	467,047	51,244	50,206	10.97	10.7
Pennsylvania	366,107			10.18	13.5
Massachusetts	152,048			10.14	14.4
Obio	316,659			11.94	18.0
Illinois	259,147	36,555	39,943	14.10	15.4
Wisconsin			16,788	13.38	17.4
Indiana	197,147	27,555	47,798	14.11	24.2
Missouri			23,749	12.93	21.7
Michigan		16,021		17.92	30.0
lowa			23,189	17.72	30.0
Minnesota		2,743		10.94	36.9

ing 1888, while General Black was in charge of the bureau, the increase of pensions granted in Indiana was about the same as has been granted the past two years while the bureau has been in Republican control, namely, 5,177 in 1888, 5,075 in 1889, and 5,590 in 1890. The increase in the pension agency which pays pensioners in Missouri and Kansas, neither of which is a doubtful State, is fully as large as in Indiana. No official figures can help those persons who are assailing the integrity of the adjustment of pension applications in the Pension

POSTAL TELEGRAPHS AND SAVINGS BANKS

Two points in the able and exhaustive report of the Postmaster-general are entitled to more than passing notice. The first, if not the most important, of these is his recommendation regarding a postal telegraph, which seems not to be generally understood. Briefly stated Mr. Wanamaker's plan is for the government to contract with existing telegraph companies to send messages at rates fixed by it, all of which, except 2 cents a message for collecting and distributing, shall go to the companies. It is not proposed to have the government hire an operator or buy an instrument, much less lease a line. The plan removes all the objections which have been raised against previous propositions for postal telegraph which involved the ownership of lines and the working of them by the government. There is reason to believe that the present Washington specials announce that charges of telegraph companies, though much less than they were years ago, prevent the more general use of the telegraph, and that its benefits would be widely extended if the cost o transmission could be reduced. As matter of course, one of objects of the Postmaster-general in proposing this plan-indeed, the main object-is to secure much lower charges for telegraph service. If that can be done, and no burden therefor is imposed upon the people, the plan of Mr. Wanamaker commends itself. The subject in attracting more attention as years pass and the public come to realize the advantages of telegraphic communication. telegraph is increasing.

and the number of people favoring and even demanding government control of Another subject which the Postmastergeneral discusses as a business man of capacity and experience is the establishment of savings banks at postoffices. This matter has been urged upon Congress for several years. The regular savings institutions which will receive deposits of small savings are confined to the larger towns in a few of the older States. In the greater part of the country there is not an institution which will receive small savings, chiefly because it will pay no responsible person to attend to such limited business. The Postmastergeneral says that places for the deposit of savings should be within an hour's walk of the home of every workingman It cannot be doubted that much of the thrift and economy in the manufacturing towns of New England and New York are due to the savings bank. Every government of importance has postal savings banks. Mr. Wanamaker suggests that such banks be provided for in States which have no adequate savingsbank system, so that there shall be one bank for every ten miles of area; that the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish the rate of interest to be paid to depositors; that all postal savings received within the State shall be placed on deposit with the national banks therein, on application, in such amounts and at such interest as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and that such deposits shall be preferred claims against the banks. This seems a very practicable scheme. The depositors would have entire security; their money would always be available, and the aggregate of savings would be put into circulation again in the community where the deposits are made.

THE President's message discloses for the first time, the fact that Mr. Mizner, late minister to Guatemala, has been recalled. This was made necessary by the minister's action in ordering the surrender of General Barrundia from a United States vessel, where he had taken refuge, and which was the immediate cause of the latter's death. The minister's act was so plainly in excess of his authority that the President disavowed it and ordered his recall. The main facts have been known for some time, and the minister's recall was expected, but has not been publicly announced before.

THE President makes an unanswerable argument in favor of the McKinley customs administrative law when he says

"its chief aim is to secure honest valuations of all dutiable merchandise and to make these valuations uniform at all ports of entry." The government has lost millions of dollars by the lack of such a law, and honest importers have been placed at a great disadvantage by dishonest ones. No foreign government has a right to regard the law as unfriendly. for, as the President says, "if any duty is supposed to be excessive let the complaint be lodged there. It will surely not be claimed by any well-disposed people that a remedy may be sought and allowed in a system of quasi-smuggling."

GEMS FROM THE MESSAGE.

During the fast presidential campaign General Harrison became famous for his aptness of expression and his faculty of condensing an argument into a happy phrase or a short sentence. His message sent to Congress yesterday contains many illustrations of this, a few of which are given below:

The misinformation as to the terms of the [tariff] act which has been widely disseminated at home ard abroad, will be corrected by experience, and the evil auguries as to its results confounded by the market reports, the savings banks, international trade balances and the general prosperity of our people.

Our policies are adopted not to the hurt f others, but to secure for ourselves those advantages that fairly grow out of our faored position as a nation

Our form of government, with its inci-

lent of universal suffrage, makes it imperative that we shall save our working people from the agitations and distresses which scant work and wages, that leave no margin for comfort, always beget.

We are under no disadvantage in any foreign market except that we pay our workmen and workwomen better wages than are paid elsewhere-better abstractly, better relatively to the cost of the neces-

I do not doubt that a very largely in-creased foreign trade is accessible to us without bartering either our home market for such products of the farm and shop as our own people can supply, or the wages of our working people.

Equality of representation and the party of the electors must be maintained, or everything that is valuable in our system of government is lost.

The qualifications of an elector must be sought in the law, not in the opinions orejudices or fears of any class, however

The path of the elector to the ballot-box must be free from the ambush of fear and the enticements of fraud; the count so true and open that none shall gaineay it.

Nor should it be forgotten that every

law, whether relating to elections or to

any other subject, whether enacted by the State or by the Nation, has force behind it The courts, the marshal or constable, the posse comitatus, the prison, are all and always behind the law. No community can afford to have i known that the officers who are charged

with the preservation of the public peace and the restraint of the criminal classes are themselves the product of fraud or vio-The floods of lawlessness cannot be leveed and made to run in one channel. The killng of a United States marshal carrying writ of arrest for an election offense

full of prompting and suggestion to men who are pursued by a city marshal for a crime against life or property. No choice is left to me but to enforce with vigor all laws intended to secure to the citizen his constitutional rights, and to

recommend that the inadequacies of such laws be promptly amended It is passing strange that the able and industrious Democratic correspondents at Washington who discovered the great bond scheme that Secretary Windom didn't contemplate, the numerous cases of "coolness" that didn't exist between Republican leaders, and all the various resignations of officials who

didn't resign, never stumbled upon the fact that Minister Mizner had been recalled. Some of these days the newspapers will feel the need of having few facts from Washington, and will send a few common, every-day reporters down there and get them.

THE professional friends of the Indian are now saying that a failure to apply civil-service reform rules to the Indian service is the cause of much of the trouble on the reservations, frequent changes of officials being demoralizing to the red men. They ought to have thought of this when they were urging President Cleveland to remove Agent McGillicuddy from the Pine Ridge reservation. McGillicuddy is acknowledged by all who know anything about the matter to have been the most trustworthy and best qualified agent ever in the service.

THE President notes with pleasure that the receipts from internal revenue were nearly \$12,000,000 greater last year than they were the year before, while the cost of collecting was \$90,617 less. The percentage of cost of collecting the customs revenue was less last year than ever be-

It is remarkable what disagreeable and amateurish methods most suicides resort to Blowing one's brains out, cutting one's throat in bungling fashion, swallowing poison that causes hours of writhing agony or leaping out of a high window to make an unsightly mess on the sidewalk belowany of these is extremely shocking to the sensibilities of friends and relatives. It may be pleaded in extenuation that most of these people act upon sudden impulse. and their methods are perforce hasty and ill considered; but, though this may be justly adduced as a cause, it can hardly be accepted as an apology. There is no reasonable excuse for haste in suicide. It is about the most important act of the surcide's life, and as it is not likely to conflict with any subsequent engagements, he ha all the time there is in which to perform it

Mr. PARNELL's offense is bad enough, in all conscience, but the awful virtue assumed by some of those who condemn him trifle overpowering. They are danger of protesting too much

THE word electrocution is bad enough

but here comes a New York paper that

speaks of the machine that does the work as an "electrocute." This is altogether too It is to be hoped that all the American members of the Matia will take advantage

back to sunny Italy forthwith. THE Clay county woman whose optic nerve was ruptured during a severe fit of laughter must have had what is known to story-writers as a laughing eye.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Who is the author of the line "But the trail of the serpent is over them all." READER. COVINGTON, Ind. It is a quotation from Thomas Moore's

"Lalla Rookb." THE coachman has had it his own way for a long time as the fascinating being to whose attractions beautiful daughters of

wealthy parents succumb, but at last he has a rival in the shape of a car-greaser. The car-greaser is a new and unique figure in the chronicles of romance.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Looking Forward. "It's only overeating," said the doctor, "H will be all right in a few days." "You will have me fixed up in time for Christmas, won't you. Doctor?" asked Tommy.

Bud and Blossom. Yabsley-Mudge tells me he is drinking noth ing but Budweiser nowadays. Wickwire-Judging from the looks of his nos I should say he was taking bloomweiser. Curiosity.

Mrs. Watts-For all the smart talk about women's curiosity, the men are just as bad. Mrs. Potts-Yes, indeed. He never gives me a dollar without wanting to know all about what I intend to do with it. A Very Little Pitcher.

Visitor-Bless its little heart! I really believe she understands everything we say! Fond Mother (to purse) - Kate, you had better as I started to tell you, take her up-stairs-Mrs. Smith-etc. All . Robes.

Watts-I suppose one of the chief delights of heaven will be meeting our friends gone before. Potts-Mebbe; but I take the most satisfaction in knowing that nobody will have any better clothes than I shall have.

Balked Vengeance. "Yes; I'll admit that I don't like him a bit. never have since he called me a hog. "But he apologized right away for his hasty

"That's what I hate him for. He never gave me time to hit him."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

SITTING BULL prophesied this fall that there would be no snow, and that the weather would be pleasant all winter. PRINCE HERSYASAWO is the lion of the lay in Berlin, whither his uncle, the Mikado of Japan, has sent him, accompanied by three secretaries and six young Japanese noblemen, for the purpose of attending

maritime and other studies. SENATOR-ELECT GORDON, at the battle of Seven Pines, received three bullet-wounds, and at Antietam he got two bullets in the leg, one in the arm, one in the shoulder and one in the right cheek. He also had a horse killed under him, the butt of his pistol smashed, his canteen pierced and his coat torn with bullets.

MISS LUCY BOOTH, the youngest daughter of the Salvation Army general, has been in very bad health and all hope of her recovery has been given up by her medical advisers should she remain in England she was therefore ordered to the south o France until the end of November, when she will sail for India.

HELEN LEAH REED'S translation of the twenty-ninth ode of Horace, as published in this month's Scribner's, has secured for her the Sargent prize offered by Harvard University this year. She had sixteen male competitors for the honor, but easily won the laurels by her most graceful translation of a bit of very difficult Latin verse.

THE mother of the kindergarten system in this country has seen it start in Boston and spread to every city in the Union. Miss Elizabeth Peabody, who first introduced into this country from Germany the kindergarten method of teaching children, is still living in Boston at the age of eightyseven years, and retains much interest in educational matters.

CHANG, the celebrated Chinese giant, has become a naturalized British subject and an earnest Christian worker. He resides at Bournemouth, in the south of England and is a great favorite with everybody especially the children. He is an active participator in all missionary efforts for the Christianizing of his native land and his purse is always open to the calls of

McClung, of Yale, the hero of the football game at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, is striking figure. No one who saw him in that contest will ever forget him. He is short and stocky in build, and his sharp-featured little face surmounted by a rough shock of long black hair, his prominent nose and twinkling black eyes give him the appearance of a wild Comanche Indian on the war-path when he once gets into the heat of the battle.

THE clothes of Oliver Cromwell when a baby are still to be seen at the famous house of Chequers, in Birminghamshire They are carefully cherished by the present owners. The costly satin robe in which he was christened has since been used for many of his descendants, as well as for the babies of the family that now own Chequers. Six tiny caps, scalloped round the edges and bound with ribbon that is now yellow with age, form part of the collection.

"I NOTICE," said an English Gladstonian now in New York, "that people here speak of 'the short remnant of Gladstone's life.' But when I saw Gladstone last summer he looked as though he had the stuff in him for ten years of work yet, and he can do more business at this time than most men who have not lived half his years. would not be surprised if the tree-choppe of Hawarden should be a leader in imperial politics till the close of the nineteenth century.

WHEN the late August Belmont (whose Gallicized name, by the way, was in his mother tongue Schonberg) was a clerk in the Rothschilds house at Frankfort the manager came to him one day and said: "We want some one to go immediately to New York. Will you go, and if so, when will you be ready?" Said Mr. Belmont, without hesitation: "I will go, and I wil be ready to start to-morrow." He started within twenty-four hours, and he owed his great fortune to that quick decision.

THE public will not be surprised at th news that the young Emperor of Germany has fallen out with his mother. He no longer permits her to take any prominent part in court functions, and although his wife, the Empress, expects soon to retire for a season, the Emperor shows a disposi-tion to be his own "leading lady" rather than permit his mother to appear in that capacity. The next manifestation will be awaited with interest. When a young man sends his mother to the rear he is not getting ahead very fast himself. ALTHOUGH Mr. Shillaber was intimately

associated with the name "Mrs. Partington," he was not its originator. It is re called by a contributor to the Boston Post that this humorous designation dates back to Sydney Smith, who used it in an anecdote in a speech delivered by him at Taunton, England, in 1834. His reference was to a certain Mrs. Partington, of Sidmouth, who, at the time of the great storm and high tide of 1824, tried to push back the Atlantic ocean with a mop. It was applied, also, as Mr. Lowell mentions in one of his essays, to Lord Hartington, the present Liberal-Union political leader in England, by Abraham Lincoln, at the time his Lordship wore a confederate badge at so entertainment in Washington during the civil war. Mr. Lincoln assumed to understand that Hartington's name was Partington, and with humorous gravity addressed him by it. DOUBTS have long existed as to the cause

of Philip Francis Thomas's resignation from Buchanan's Cabinet. Thomas was a Maryland man and died last October, On Tnesday of last week, in the United States Circuit Court, at Easton, a tribute to his memory was paid by his intimate friend, Charles H. Gibson, who declared that of the general amnesty decree and get them Thomas's course was related to the issue of ten millions of bonds at the time when the national credit was very low. A New York banking-house sent word to the President that it would not subscribe to the securities while a Southern man remained at the head of the Treasury Department. Secretary Thomas heard of this, and he also heard that the President had listened to the banker's objections. He very premptly and very properly resented the implied imputation upon his fidelity to his trust and at once resigned, refusing to accept another office tendered by the President.

THERE's not a man who would not rather have-

Though it may seem a little strangely put— A million bushels of corn upon the ear Than one upon the foot. -Philadelphia Times. THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CRITICS

The Administration Is Patriotic and Efficient and Marked by Brave Statesmanship.

worst citizen.

Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal. It is too much, perhaps, to expect anything like fair treatment of a President of the United States on the part of his political opponents. George Washington did not receive it, nor has any one who has since occupied the White House. The criticism of one President has been about as severe as that of another. The merits of all of them are ignored and kept in obscurity, while their demerits, whether real or imaginary, are magnified and exaggerated. A grain of virtue is so completely lost sight of in the mass of chaff and downright falsehood thrown about it by the enemies of the President that a foreigner who reads the opposition press would conclude that in the United States our President is our very

President Harrison is not an exception.

The shafts of calumny fall thick and fast obout him, and if judged by what his enemies say the conclusion could hardly be escaped that he must either be a fool or s knave. No man ever occupied the White House who has been more persistently mis-represented, and maligned, and slandered than President Harrison. It is a fact that no purer man has ever held that high office, and none worthier of the confidence and co-operation of the good people of the country. As a soldier, as a private citizen, as a lawer, as a Christian man, and as a statesman, he combines in a striking de-gree the virtues of the highest type of American citizenship. Since entering the White House he has steadily maintained his high character, and even his virtues have been sneered at by his unscrupulous and supercilious critics. In his religious devotions he has been held up as a modern Pecksniff, and his affection for his children and his grandchildren is made the occasion for coarse cartoons and coarser alleged wit. This has been carried to an extent that is absolutely disgraceful to the American press, and it is worthy only of the extreme execration of all good, fairminded, patriotic people. It is a shame to the whole Nation.

But aside from all this disgraceful pry ing into the privacy of his household judged alone by his official acts, President Harrison is entitled to the confidence and the support of his countrymen. He has been governed by purely patriotic considerations from the moment he delivered his inaugural address and took the oath of office down to the present hour. It will not be insisted by his friends that his administration has been free from mistakes; out even these have been small, and none of them of such a character as to injuriously affect the country. The first year he was in office his time was taken up very largely by office-seekers. This was not his fault, and in bestowing patronage, if he made a few mistakes, it is nothing more than has been done by his predecessors.

Whenever he has been called to act upon public questions, his acts have been characterized by brave statesmanship. It can be asserted, without danger of successful contradiction, that the relations between the United States and the states of South America have become more satisfactory under this administration than ever before in the history of the country. Under this administration the large surplus in the treasury, which was considered as a menace to our financial stability, has been utilized in a way that the common sense of the people will approve, and the public debt has been very largely reduced. His enemies and those of his party, sore under the easy solution of what they chose to believe a vexatious problem, have assumed that the close of the fiscal year would reveal a deficit in the treasury; but this is only an assumption which will soon be exploded by

The affairs of the government, so far as they could be controlled by the executive department, have been managed carefully. honestly and efficiently. The President and his Cabinet officers have made a record from the closest scrutiny of which they will not sbrink, and which their friends will find no cause to defend. It is an administration which will stand the tests of comparison and investigation, and which will fill an bonorable page in the history of American administration. If the President goes on as he has begun, when his term expires his countrymen will say well done, thou good and faithful servant of a free peop

Conscious of his honesty of purpose and of his fidelity to principle, the President can afford to pass by, lightly, the ill-natured and utterly unfair treatment accorded by his carping critics. Washington had them. and Lincoln and Grant, Harder things have been said about all these than have been said about President Harrison. And yet the country sees and universally acknowledges that they were great, wise, patriotic chief magistrates. Criticism, however unfair, and unjust, and malevolent it may be, is harmless when it is not well founded. In the case of President Harrison it is without foundation, and, therefore, does not harm him. The mists of passion and prejudice may darken for a day, but they will

soon disappear. Fruitful Cause of Trouble.

Editor Gordon, of the Yellowstone Journal, rises to remark that if the white men who sold whisky to Indians were in the penitentiary few uprisings and little lawessness would be reported among the red wards of the Nation, or words to that effect. And it is true. In Montana there has never been an Indian outbreak which could not be traced directly to liquor among the Indians, and strange as it may be, not three of the whisky-sellers have been punished in the past ten years. While the Messiah craze is largely responsible for the present trouble, which is being exaggerated, the outrages so far committed were performed by drunken Indians. With these facts in view it will be strange if the government does not make an example of some of the venders of liquor along the lines of the

Pittsburg Narrowness.

reservations.

Henry Phipps, jr., an associate of Andrew Carnegie, has made a gift of \$10,000 to the Carnegie Library. He offers in addition to pay the cost of the increase of books for three years, provided that the library shall be kept open from 1 to 11 P. M. Sundays. While a few of the trustees looked with favor on this proposition, the majority regarded it with horror as an abomination in the sight of the Lord. One of the most pious said that he had once read a newspaper on Sunday, but had rued it ever since.

Why the Currency Contracts St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

When public confidence is shaken credit is curtailed, money shrinks and trade in all its ramificatrons and activities suffers. The men who are clamoring for free coinage of silver, for an unlimited issue of greenbacks or for any of the other wild cat devices for making money plenty and "cheap," are proceeding in an intelligent way to bring about the contraction in the currency which they claim to be auxious

A Hint to Wall Street.

Only the other day, on the bonrse in Vienna, a crowd of citizens attacked and severely beat a banker who had been suspended for eight days, and fined for spreading false rumors designed to make money dear. Of course this was unlawful vio lence, but it showed that even in the most highly civilized community people feel that some punishment should be visited upon the men who tamper with money

The policy of the Democrats in Congress this winter will be the same as last session -purely obstructive. They will try very hard to defeat all messures which are demanded or favored by the Republican rty. This suggests the is the Senate going to do about itf Will it change its rules and carry out the pledges

Can't Compare with Eve. New York World. Mme. Adam, the noted woman editor of

made last session?

Paris, dresses very simply. For real simplicity of dress, however, Mme, Adam cannot compare with Mme, Eve. Accounting for It.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Brazil does not think we were tardy in recognizing her new republic. Perhaps Brazil does not belong to the Democratic